

David M. M^cLeod.

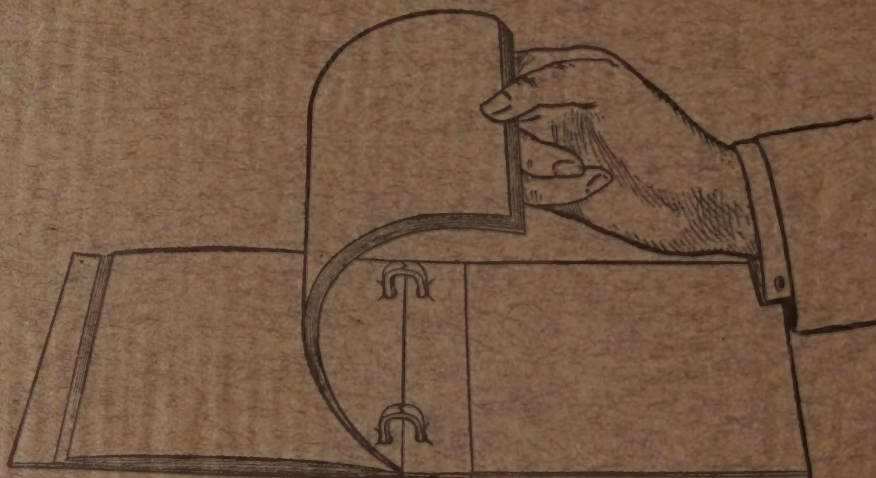
Lincoln High School

Room (207)

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History² - Room 111

David W. McLeod - - Lincoln High School.

Room 207. - - - Spring Term. 1914.

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The key to distribution of the peoples?
The Talisman Series of Historical Maps. No. 12.

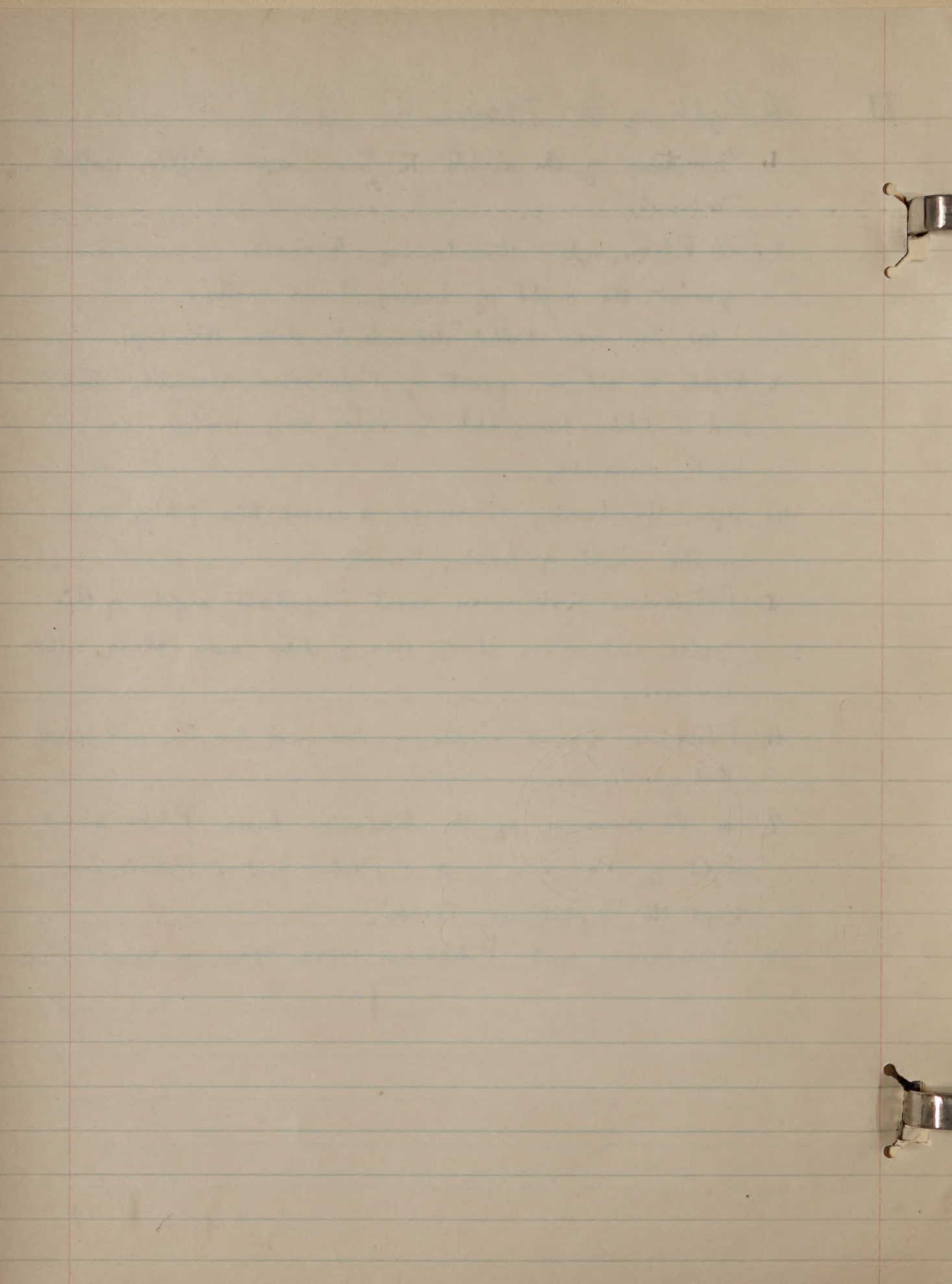
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SUGGESTIONS.—(1) The peninsula of Italy at the beginning of Roman history. (2) The Second Punic War. (3) Pepin's gift to the Pope; foundations of the States of the Church. (4) The Lombard League. (5) The Italian City States.—The Normans in southern Italy. (6) The Italian Peninsula in the twentieth century.

Roma Sagitta David Lw. M. Cor.

II The Rights of the Plebeians -

1. Granting of the rights to have representatives, called "tribunes".
2. The Plebs, after threatening to secede from Rome gained the right of having laws written.
(a) Ten men called "decemvirs" drew them up.
3. Rights to sit in front of Patricians assembly - this led to Plebs being able to veto any motion, carried by the assembly.
4. After threatening to secede a second time Plebs. were granted right of having Council.
5. Patricians took away most important rights of this office and gave it to two of their own class, called Censors.
6. Plebeians gained rights of Tribunal Council, and finally that of Censors.
7. In the passing of the Licinian laws Plebs. gained right of Praetors and 5 Plebs. and 5 Patricians kept the "Abylline Books".
8. Patricians and Plebeians were now on equal terms.



III. Roman Communities -

1. The Latin League.

- (a) Cities of this league that were communities of Rome had not all rights of the full Roman citizen. In some cases they had none at all, in others all public and no private and vice-versa. —

2. The allies of Rome —

?

V Roman Subjects -

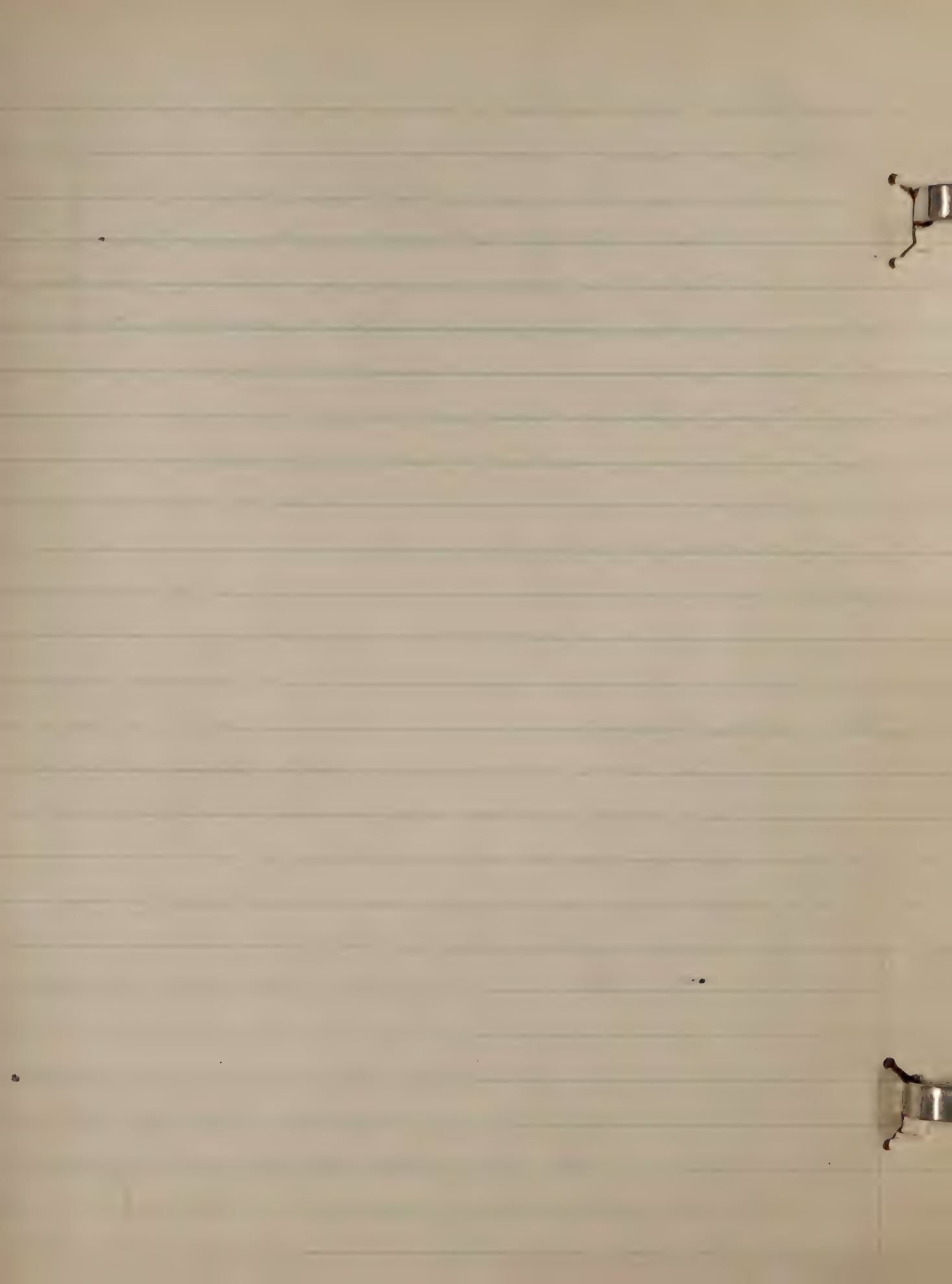
1. These were made up of both cities and islands
2. The subjects of Rome were entirely under her power.

(a) They paid tribute to Rome.

(b) They must fight with her in time of war, and if they failed in this, they would probably have their cities sacked by Rome and inhabitants sold as slaves.

(c) The subjects were ruled by a Consul, who was advised from Rome as to the governing of the city or state. He also was supreme in religious affairs.

3. The early subjects of Rome comprised the cities of Southern Italy, which were principally of



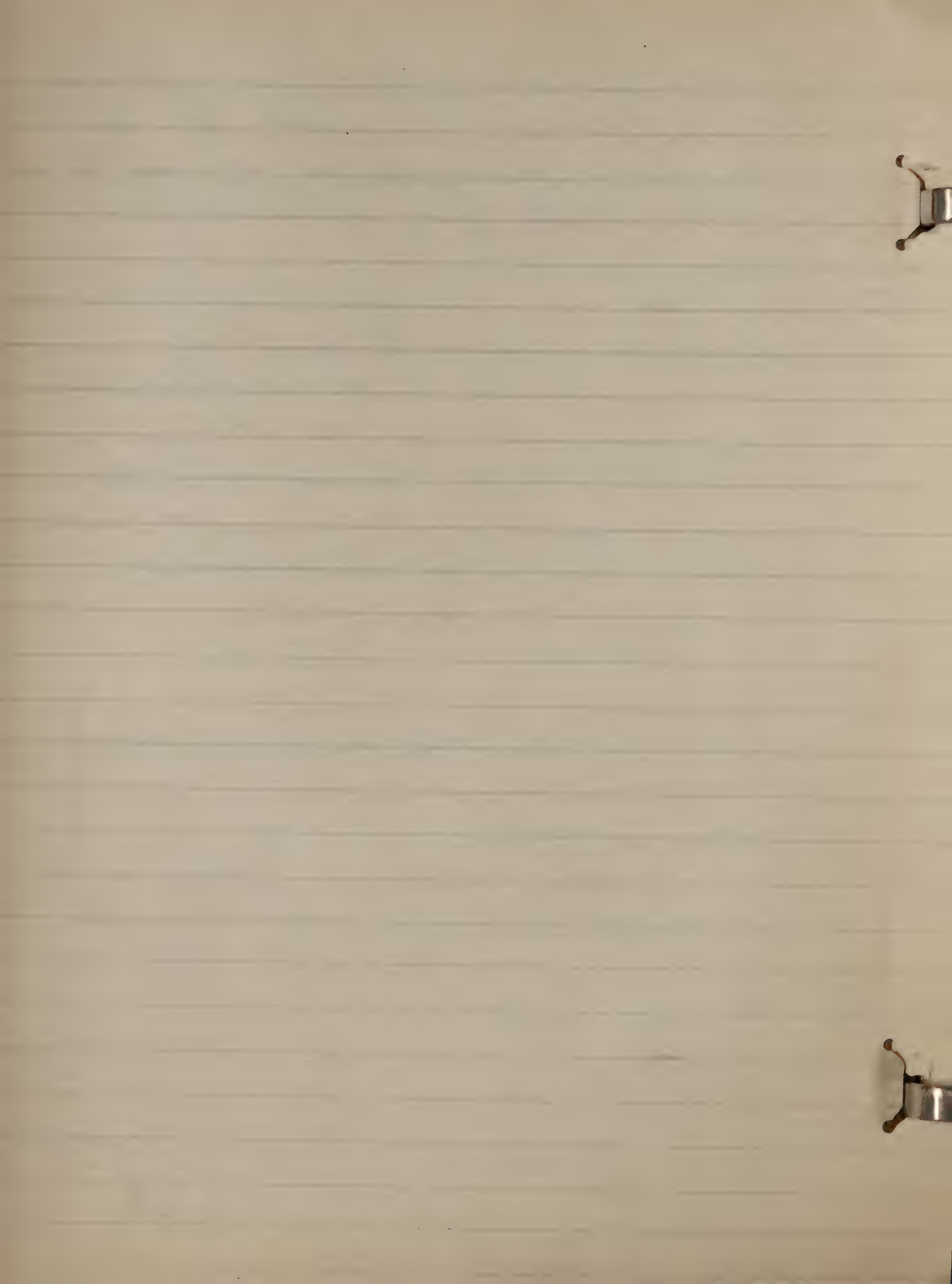
Greek origins, and the islands of Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica. Later when the provincial system was introduced, the following provinces were added: Nether and Farther Spain, Macedonia and Africa.

I Roman Roads -

1. The greatest of these was the "Appian Way"
2. The many roads of Rome connected her with her cities, and was a great factor in the uniting of Italy.
3. The method of building these roads was as follows: first a layer of fine rock, then gradually coarser rock was added and the whole cemented, after which a top was made of paving blocks.

II The Roman Army -

1. The first body in this was called the Centuria, which was composed of about one hundred men.
2. 42 Centurias constituted the next body called the Legion, and in each Legion the Centurias were arranged in alternate rows which was to make a flexible line.
3. Generally three legions made up the Roman Army.
 - (a) one of old men - sort of a home guard
 - (b) one of young men to oppose the enemy first.
 - (c) one of lightly armed men to follow.
4. The army met at the Centuriate Comitia, and this



later took the powers of the curial.

S. Pay was first introduced into the army after the
Siege of Veii.

VII Government of Rome in early republic.

1. At first Rome was ruled by kings, and among these Servius Tullius made many reforms, but the kings were finally driven out.

2. In place of kings two magistrates, called Censors were elected

(a) They had all powers of a king excepting a few religious rights.

3. In times of war a dictator was elected, over the Censors.

4. The Senate made up of old men called fathers or Patricians.

(a) The general assembly was composed of all freemen, acted like a New England town meeting.

(b) Curiae, bodies of about 30 men voted in this as one man.

III Roman Society. —

1. Occupation of people — farmers.

2. Industries —

(a) Trades in Rome, such as goldsmiths, flute blowers etc.

(b) These were never made in to unions, because of the Roman love of Agriculture.

3. The family —

(a) The Father — had rights over all his family.

(b) The right to ~~make~~ his sons marry at his bidding.

(c) Could punish his sons even if they held high position.

4. The home - very bare - small furnishings

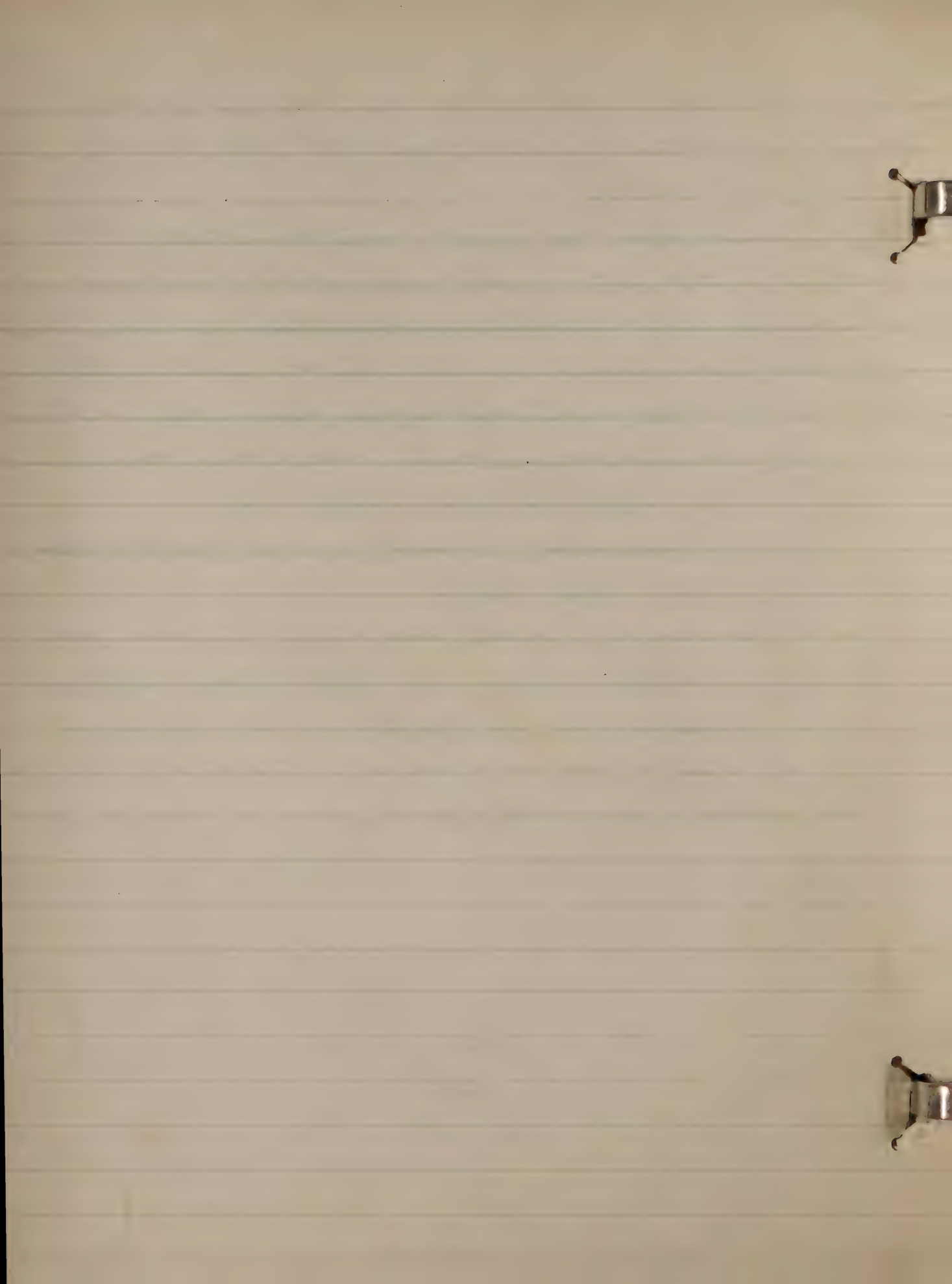
(a) food - great lovers of meat - also Romans used
con - meal to a great extent.

5. The Mother - she held very high position in Rome.

6. Dress - light shirt that hung down to knees - in times
of special affairs Romans wore a toga - woman had
two togas, also much jewelry.

7. Amusements - chariot races in Maximus circus.
Slaves were drivers.

8. Education, youths were taught by slaves - severe
discipline. - Girls were taught at home - society was
supposed to give them a very high education in
itself.





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SUGGESTIONS.—(1) Roman Empire at the death of Augustus. (2) Roman Empire under Trajan. (3) The Saracen Empire—extend map to show western boundary. (4) The Crusades. (5) The Mediterranean lands about 700 B. C.; in 500 B. C.; in 264 B. C. (6) Roman dominions at the end of the First Punic War. (7) Growth of Christianity.

- Rome as a Kingdom -

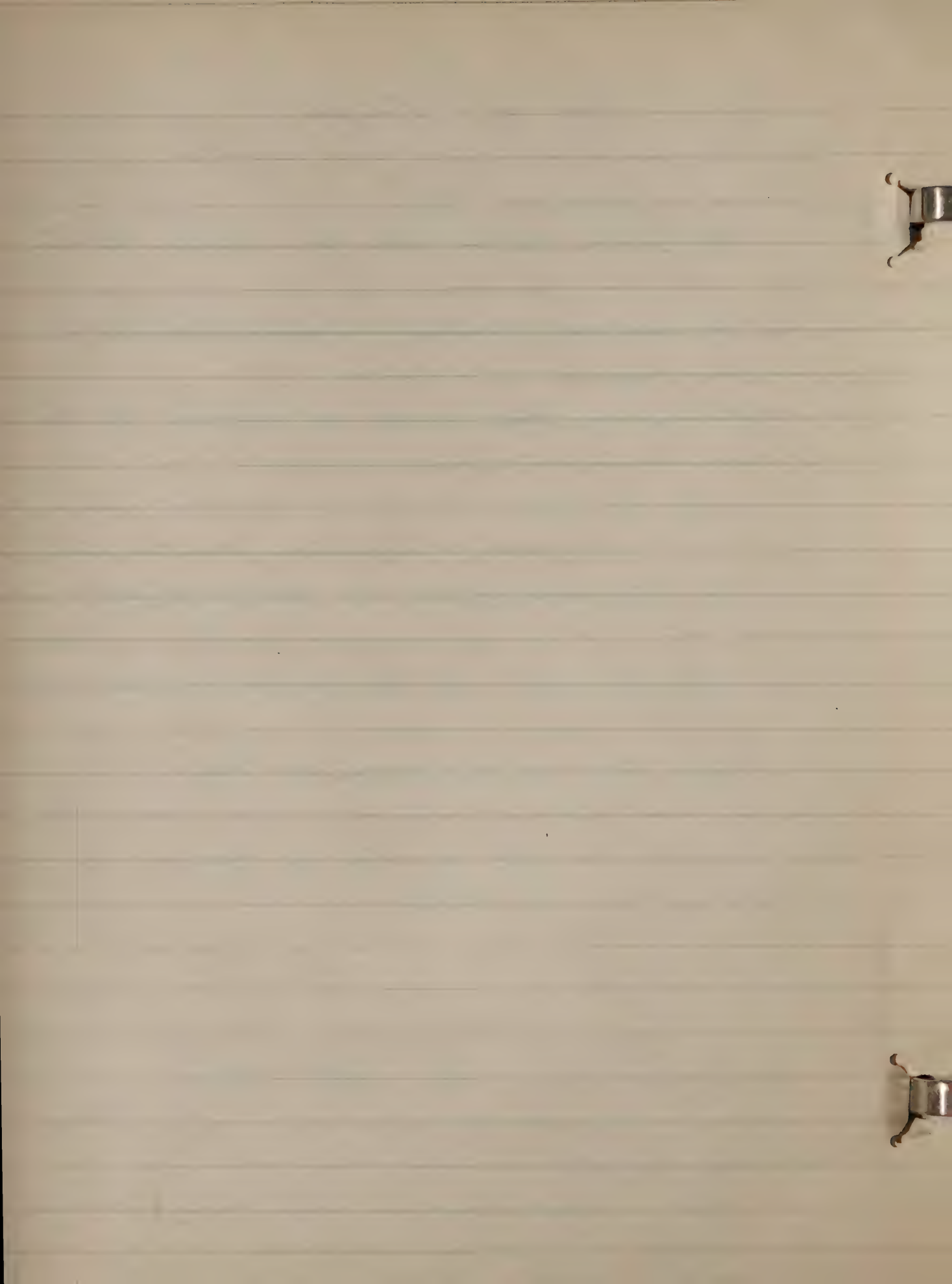
1. The forming of greater Rome - Legendary.
2. The Legendary Kings.
(a) Servius Tullius made many reforms - the main one being the Army.
3. The Army and Comitia Centuriata, body which they composed.
4. The rule of kings became so tyrannous that they were driven out of Rome.

Rome as a Republic. (Home Conquests)

1. The new rulers of Rome were men called Censors.
(a) In times of danger a dictator was elected.
2. After three wars with the Samnites, they were finally joined to Rome.
3. Before this Rome had conquered Italy.
4. The next and last step in the conquering of Italy was the war with Tarantium and Pyrrhus, after this all Italy was united.

- Rome as a Republic - (Foreign Conquests)

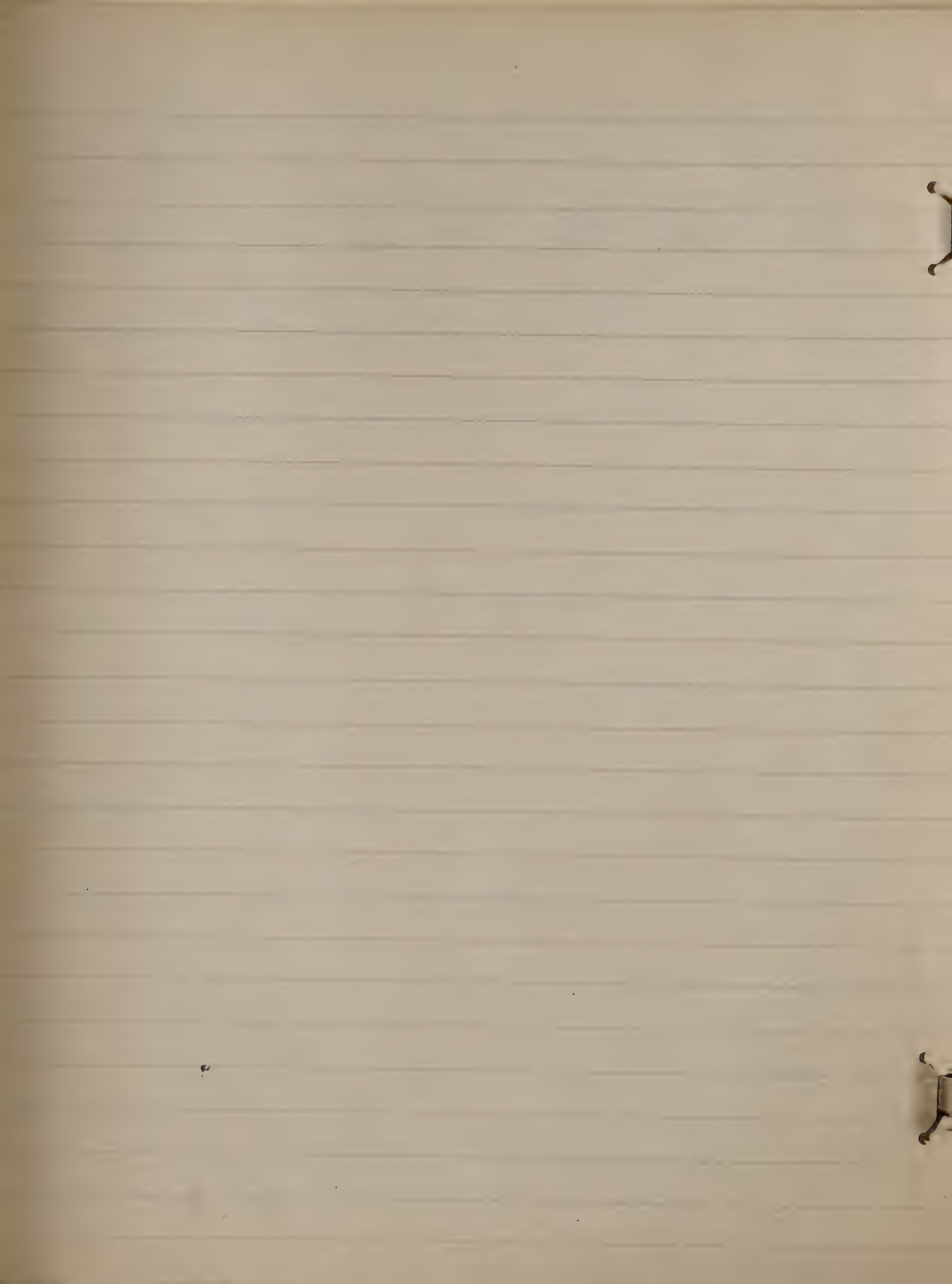
1. The first Punic War. With Carthage.
2. Rome introduced the provincial system into her new subjects.
3. After a short interval in which Rome added Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica as provinces, Hannibal of Carthage attacks Saguntum a Roman subject in Spain, and



the Second Punic War is declared.

4. Hannibal leads his army down through the alps into Rome.

5. Important Battles of this war were, Trebia, Lake Trasimene, and Cannae.



— Changes in Roman Manners and Customs. —

- I Romans were at first lovers of simple life frugal ways
- With coming of Greek customs Romans grew luxurious in habits.
 - Their dress was at first simple, this changed as did their ways of living.
 - The manner and ceremonies in Burial of dead also changed.

Romans grew to be fond of dancing.

- Men got into politics.
- All of these things tended to lower Roman life and greatly increased the lower classes.
- However a few still maintained old manners and customs.

— Roman Education —

- I Romans at first did not educate children.
- But soon it was seen that something was lacking.
 - Youths were instructed in mind as well as in deeds of arms.
 - Literature and Art introduced into Rome by conquering of Greece.

- Greek Poems were translated - principally these were Homer's Iliad and Odyssey

— Roman Religion —

- I Romans worshipped ancestors as well as gods.
- Of these they had many.
 - Many of their superstitions were gotten from Etruscans.

The last century of the Republic - Revolution.

I

Efforts for peaceful solution of conditions existing.

I The slave war in Italy - a result of which brought about question of Public Lands.

A. Gracchi strive to reform this problem

1. Law for redistribution of lands.

2. Grain given to poor.

3. The senatorial Powers are diminished - and given to Tribunate.

I On death of Gracchi the question of equal distribution of land again arises.

I The Mithridatic war -

A. Senate is bribed by Mithridatic king

B. Marius a young General brings war to close.

II

- Rome under a military Rule -

I Marius and Sulla two young Generals striving for leadership.

I German tribes Cimbri and Teutones invade Italy.

a. They are annihilated by forces of Marius.

I Social war in Italy - Roman citizens and Italian allies.

a. War closed with granting of citizenship to Italians.

II War with Mithradates in East

a. Marius and Sulla contend for leadership

B. Sulla made Commander.

C. War between Marius and Sulla - Each makes proscriptions.

- Turns against opposing parties - Terror in Rome.

V Sulla made dictator.

a. He renews Constitution.

1. Restores power of Senate.
2. As result of this rule, people are accustomed to rule of one man.

VI Hist. of Pompey and Caesar.

VII In war with Sertorius in Spain and Gladiators in Rome Pompey grows famous.

a. His Consulship

1. Overthrows Sullan constitution.
3. Ends war with Mithradates in East.
4. Thoroughly celebrating great triumph in Rome.

VIII First triumvirate formed by Caesar and Pompey, with view to Empire to be.

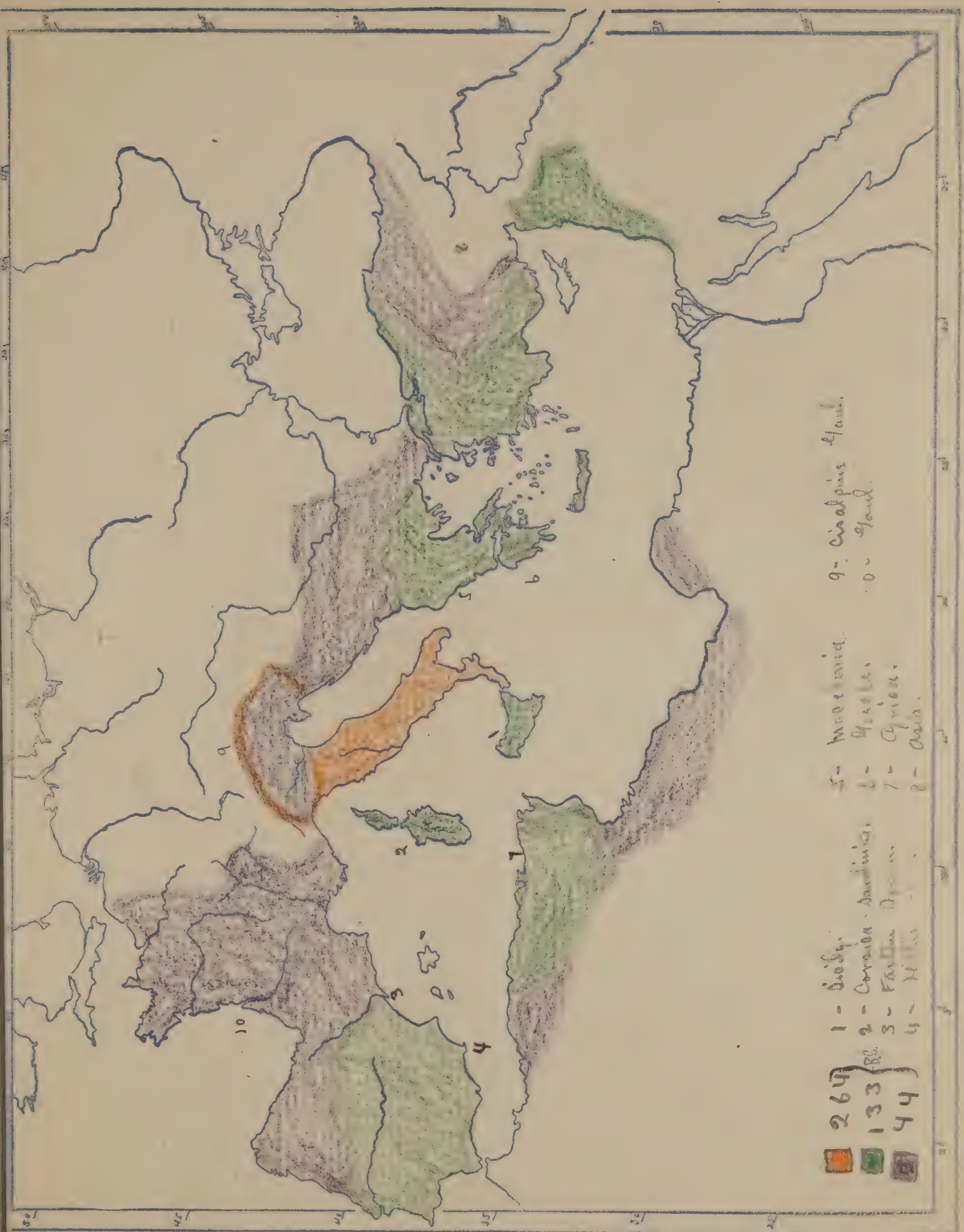
- A. Caesar makes great conquests
- B. The death of Crassus leaves Caesar and Pompey to struggle for leadership.
- C. Caesar and Pompey meet in battle of Pharsalus - Pompey overthrown.
- D. Caesar made Dictator.

1. He has many reforms in view, some of which are carried out.

IX With death of Caesar Mark Antony forms second triumvirate with Octavius and Lepidus.

- A. Lepidus finally is expelled and Octavius and Antony strive for leadership.

- B. In battle of Actium Antony is defeated. Beginning of Empire, 31 B.C.



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SUGGESTIONS. — (1) Roman Empire at the death of Augustus. (2) Roman Empire under Trajan. (3) The Saracen Empire (extend map to show eastern lands). (4) The Crusades. (5) The Mediterranean lands about 700 B. C.; in 500 B. C.; in 264 B. C. (6) Roman dominions at the end of the Mithradatic Wars. Growth of Christianity.

David M. Ford.

~ Characteristics of the Early Roman Empire. ~

I

1. The commercial spirit was at its climax during the Augustan Period.

a. Romans loved the ~~stagnately~~ dollar.

II

1. The policy governing the Provinces.

a. Augustus did more for Provinces than ever before

b. Two kinds of Provinces - Augustan, ruled by Consuls and Tranquil, ruled by Senate.

III

1. Appreciation of Pax Romana.

a. Fostering of trade - extended as far as China in East and desert of Sahara.

b. However trade was greater in Italy than with Foreign Countries

2. Trade brought about need for interests of Commerce.

d. Brought about extensions of Roads

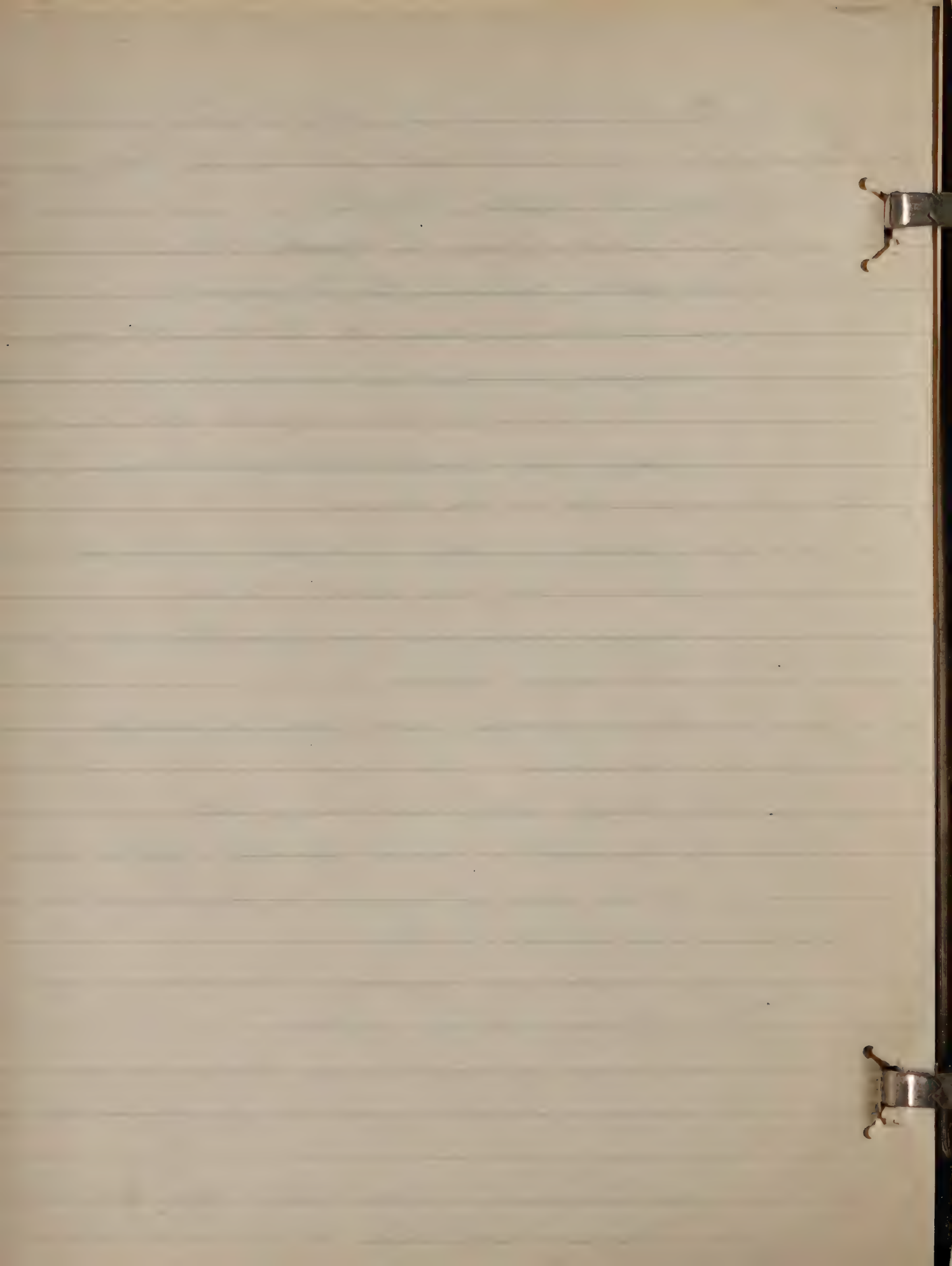
e. Monuments of people who went to Rome were placed along the highways by Augustus - showed magnificence of Rome

f. Augustus was guardian of Flaminian Way - other men had like positions

g. Because of road extensions, this period can be compared to 1830-1850 Railroad building period.

IV

1. a. Establishment of Police system - Praetorian cohorts
Projects of the watch, kept the city in order.



~ The Rise of Christianity ~

I

1. Story of Jesus first told in Rome

- a. People were discontented with their mode of worship, - and were ready to receive a new religion as Christianity.
- b. Persecutions of Christians under Nero - Apostles Paul and Peter said to have perished
- c. Christianity gains foothold - churches started

II

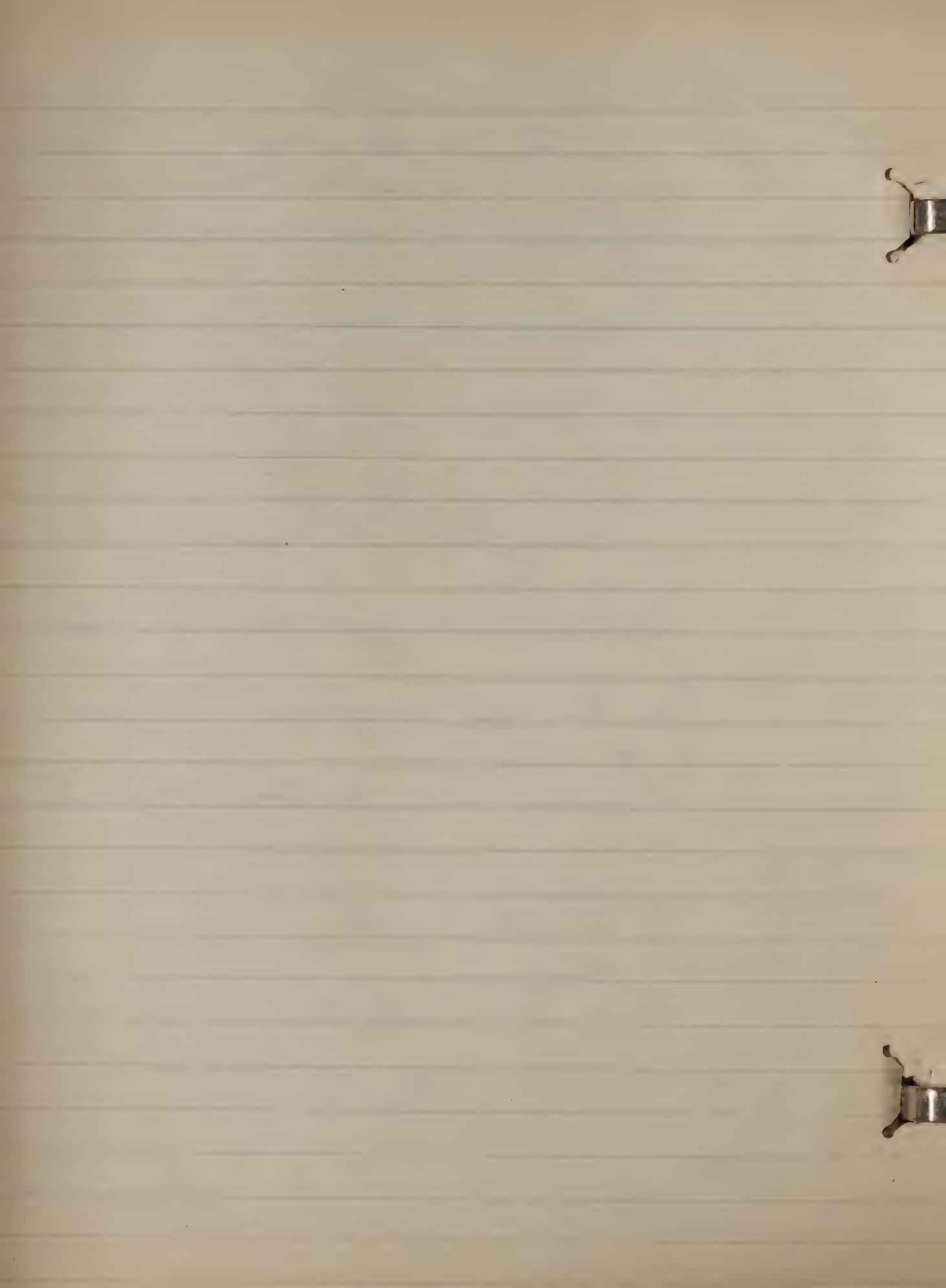
1. Reasons for spread of Christianity.

- a. Different and better religion offered in Christianity than in old beliefs. - it appealed to all classes.
- b. Politics had a great deal to do with church.

III

1. Roman Persecutions.

- a. Christ taught peace - Romans considered this treason.
- b. Romans charged Christians with crimes.
- c. Persecutions under Nero and Marcus Aurelius.
- d. Diocletian strove to wipe out Christians.
- e. Constantine adopts Cross as battle standard
- f. Church Council at Nicaea. establishes one creed - Christianity on firm ground.

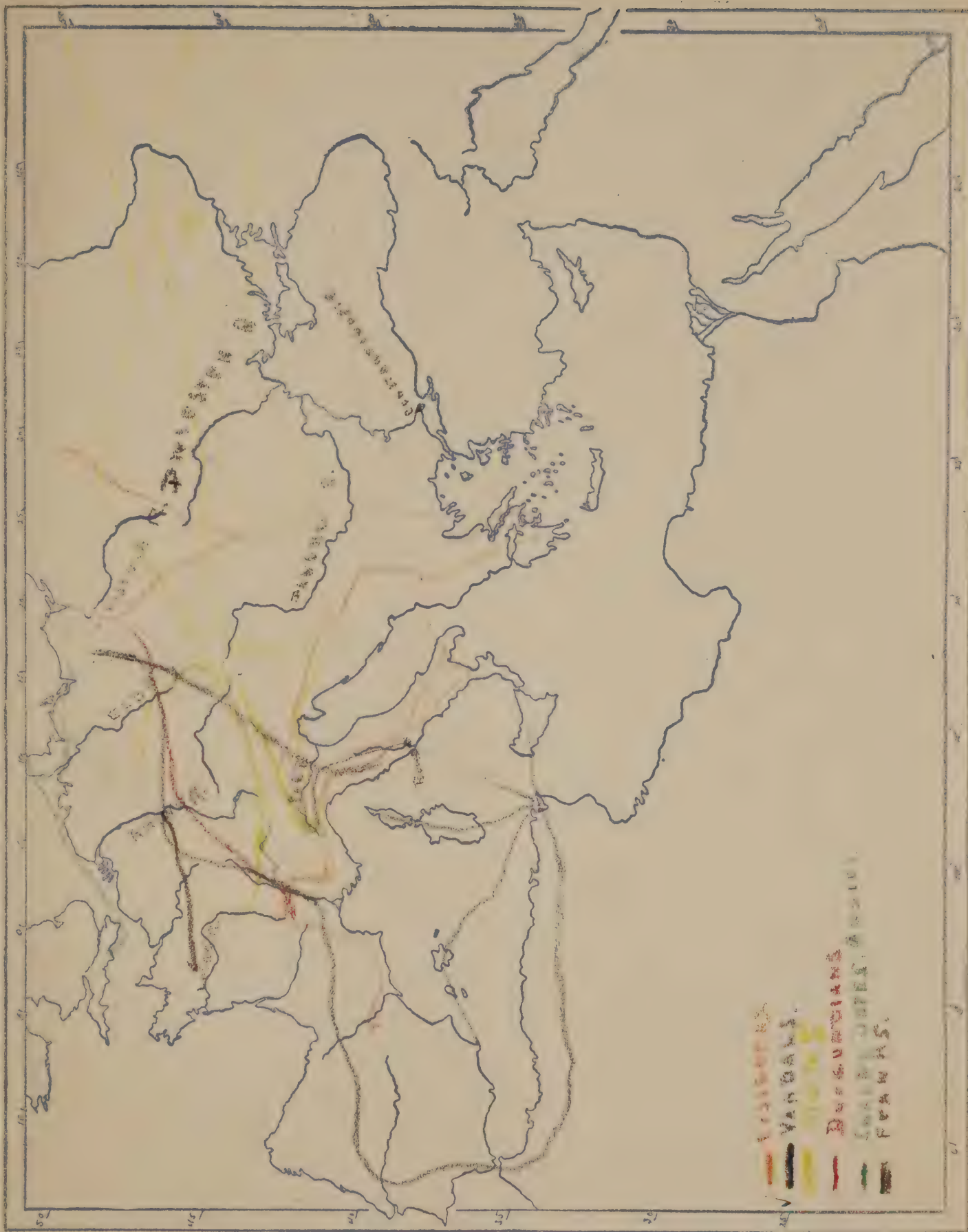


~ Society in the 4th Century ~

- I
1. Fall due to weakness in Empire
 - a. Not due to weakness in Army
 - b. Not sufficient Men and Money
 - c. Men refused to serve for their country.
- II
1. Lack of money
 - a. not sufficient supply of gold and silver in Empire.
 - b. Millions of dollars drained from empire, went to Egypt. ~~to Egypt~~ ~~to Egypt~~ ~~to Egypt~~
 - c. Forced to mix cheaper metals with money - reduced value.
 - d. Lack of coin forced imperial government to receive payment in Barter, taxes paid in coin, this produced lack of money. Rome remained in this condition for several centuries.
- III
1. Lack of Men:-
 - a. In the Asiatic plague 166 A.D. one half of population carried off. Plague often reappeared.
 - b. Many carried off in war, especially in Punic Wars and Civil Wars in Italy.
 - c. Physical strength decreased.
 - d. Slave system - Increase of population from middle class - pushed out by slaves.
 - e. Gladiatorial Games. - 12,000 lost in fight of Claudius.
 - f. losses in Jewish Wars. - by barbarian invasions.

IV 1. Classes of Society:-

- a. Emperor
- b. Imperial Nobility - Land proprietors.
- c. Social Nobility or Curials - men who held offices. - free from army service - exempted from bodily punishment. - tax payers. - class of noble from which members could not escape.
- d. Middle class disappearing. - belonged to Guild - small wages



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~ Summary of Empire. ~

- Characterization of Empire by Customs. -

I 1. 1st and 2nd Centuries - Good government - peace and prosperity.

a. Peace in the Provinces.

1. Governed by Consuls instead of Senate.
2. Salaries attached to positions
3. By this, Provinces were given pure and able civil service.

b. Peace under Augustus.

1. Period of art. everything to beautify Rome.

c. Rome under the Five Good Emperors -

1. Peace predominated throughout their rule.
2. Province of Dacia acquired under Trajan
3. Colonists sent out under Hadrian in Britain and Jerusalem.

2. 3rd Century - Material and political decline. -

a. The majority of Emperors at this time perished by violence.

b. Gladiatorial Games backed by Emperors

c. During Barrack Emperors rule - trouble on borders with barbarians.

d. Under Diocletian, Empire becomes Oriental Despotie Monarchy.

1. Form of Government - called tetrarchy.

2. Two Emperors - with assistants distributed



throughout Empire.

2. Persecutions of Christians.

3. 4th Century. Revival of Imperial Power. Victory of Christianity. Social and intellectual decline.

a. Constantine the Great.

1. Christianity is adopted
2. Cross made battle standard.
3. One faith chosen at Church Council

A.D. 325.

b. Constantine founds new Rome at Constantinople.

1. Seat of Empire for many centuries to come.

c. Empire was now as a private estate under a master.

d. attempt at restoration of Paganism.

1. Christianity supreme.

4. 5th Century - Barbarian Conquests.

a. Invasion of Rome by Visigoths under Alaric.

1. Visigoths defeated - last triumph at Rome.

b. Second Invasion of Visigoths. Sack of Rome. Visigoths settle in Spain.

1. Christianity proves supreme over Paganism.

c. Invasion of Huns.

1. Invading barbarians - Visigoths, Franks, Burgundians rally with

Romans against Huns under Attila.

2. Battle of Châlons A.D. 451. Huns defeated.

d. Barbarian Kingdoms.

1. Visigoths in Southern Gaul and Spain

2. Vandals in Southern Spain and North Africa

3. Burgundians in Southern France.

4. Franks in Northern France west of the Rhine

5 In Britain Roman legions withdrawn. Angles, Saxons, Jutes settle there.

6. Lombards settle in Italy - finally conquered by Franks

e. Free







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SUGGESTIONS. — 1. Roman, as successive enlargements and improvements. 2. Roman, as the empire of Augustus, of Augustus.



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SUGGESTIONS.—(1) Ancient Egypt; the Assyrian Empire; Lydia, Media and Babylonia. (2) The Persian Empire of Cyrus; the provinces of Lydia, Media and Babylonia. (3) The March of the Ten Thousand. (4) The dominions of Alexander the Great; their division at his death. (5) The creation of the empire of Alexander the Great.



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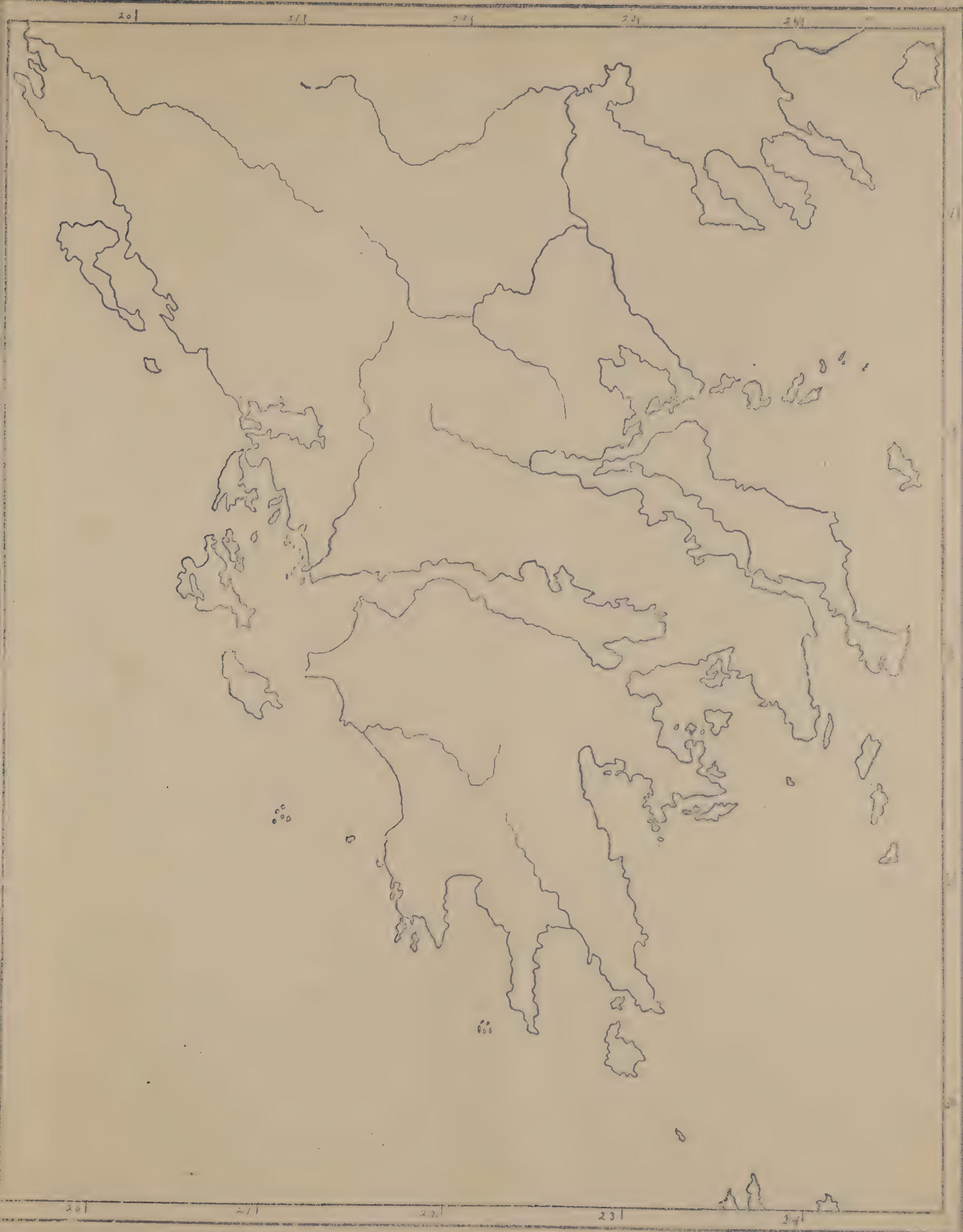
SUGGESTIONS:—(1) Ancient Egypt; the Assyrian Empire; Lydia, Media and Babylonia. (2) The Persian Empire of Cyrus; the provinces of Darius. (3) The March of the Ten Thousand. The dominions of Alexander the Great; their division at his death. (5) The creation of the empire of Alexander the Great.



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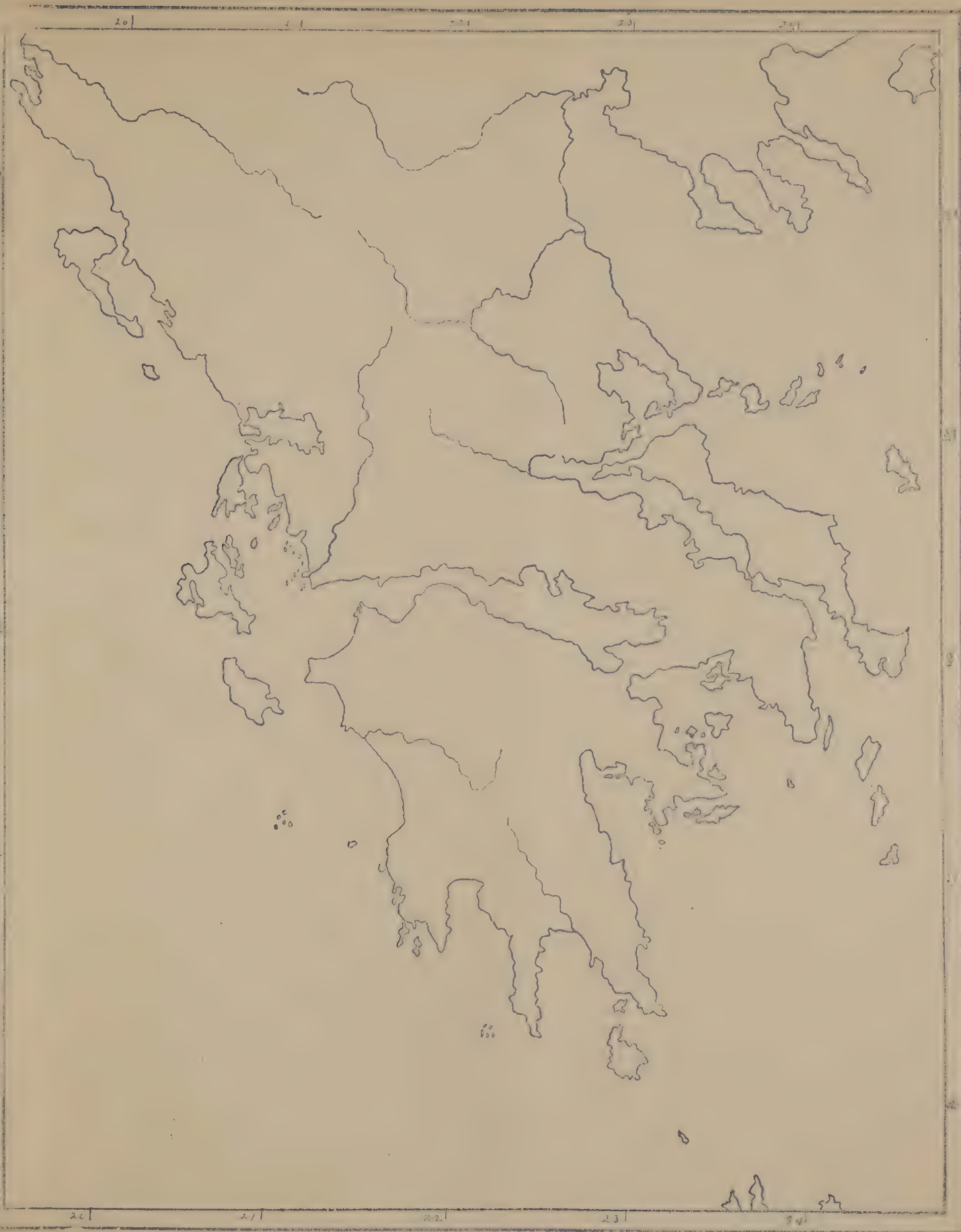
SUGGESTION:— 1. The Assyrian Empire: Lydia, Media and Babylonia. 2. The Persian Empire of Cyrus, the provinces of Darius. 3. The March of the Ten Thousand. 4. The campaigns of Alexander the Great, their division at his death. 5. The creation of the empire of Alexander the Great.



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SUGGESTIONS.—(1) The Spartan League about 500 B. C. (2) Greece at the death of Philip of Macedon. (3) The Persian Invasions. (4) The Hellenizing and anti-Persian states.



The Talisman Series of Historical Maps. No. 11

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SUGGESTIONS.—(1) The Spartan invasions about 500 B. C. (2) Greece at the death of Philip of Macedon. (3) The Persian Invasions.—Nomadic and anti-Persian states.

- 16 Describe Roman administration of Provinces
- 17 Were subject allies or Provinces more devoted to Rome?
- 18 What were effects of Roman conquests on Senate and on People of Rome?
- 19 What changes took place in the life and character this Period.
- 20 What was the condition of Rome and the provinces - one which called for reform during the last Republic?
- 21 What effects had the custom of granting the people the cheap or free grain -
 - (1) on those who received the grain
 - (2) on the Italian Peasants
- 22 Define and illustrate - Publican - praetor - triumvirate - proscribed - "a parthian shot" - "crossing the rubicon" - "Caesarism"
- 23 State in regard to each of the following letters (1) Date (2) education (3) the opposing parties (4) outcome (5) historical result - Actium - Battle of Actium

- 24 Name - Agrippa - Decimus - Phaedrus - Fulvia - who were Brutus - Cassius - Lepidus - Sextonius - Spontianus - Mithradates - "Cato the younger"
- 25 What are the dates for each of the above - the conspiracy of Catiline - Battle of Tiberius - 4 years.

- 26 what were some of social work
that the settlement accomplished in that area
would the house make a better group
than Room 1
- 27 was there a more subtle move to allow
you the kind of work
- 28 what purpose under lay the Pullman pro-
scription? Is there real meaning of Pullman
proscription for ship?
- 29 why is just Transitive the English saying?
did it have a kind character
- 30 why does just Transitive make just
ship transitive a transitive of an English?

See what changes the war made after seeing the Republic.

The Last Century of the Republic - Revolution.

Efforts for peaceful solution of Conditions existing.
Rome under Military Rule -
173 - 178? B.C.

- I 1. The Slave war in Italy - a result of which brings the question of Public lands.
2. The Gracchi strive to reform this problem
 - (a) Law for redistribution of lands
 - (b) grain given to poor.
 - (c) The senatorial rights are diminished, and given to Tribunate.
3. After death of the Gracchi - Land question again.
4. The Numidian war -
 - (a) Senate is bribed by Jugurtha - Numidian King.
 - (b) Marius, a young General brings war to a close - he celebrates great triumph.
5. German Tribes - Cimbri and Teutones invade Italy.
 - (a) Brought to end by Marius - Tribes annihilated.
6. Social war in Italy - Italian allies strive for full rights of Roman citizen. War closed with granting citizenship rights to Italians.
7. Result gives control to a few land owners - brings about feeling of Revolution that later overthrows the Republic.
8. War with Mithradates of Pontus in the East.
 - (a) Marius and Sulla a young noble contend for Generalship.
 - (b) Sulla is made commander and Marius makes

- (b) proscriptions against Sulla's party - the Aristocrats.
9. Marius dies - and when Sulla returns to Rome he proscribes against all connected with Marius. many are massacred.
10. Sulla made dictator he reforms the Constitution which Gracchi had made - restores power of Senate.
(a) Result of his rule accustoms the people to rule of one man.

II

1. In a war with Spain and a second slave war with the Gladiators a young General - Pompey ^{grows} famous.
(a) He is given Consulship - overthrows Sullan Constitution.
2. Pompey ends war with Mithradates in East.
(a) He celebrates great triumph in Rome.
3. The first Triumvirate formed by Caesar, Crassus and Pompey - with view to ruling the Empire to be.
4. Caesar's conquests. Death of Crassus - Caesar and Pompey struggle for leadership.
(a) Pompey is overthrown in battle of Pharsalus.
5. (1) Caesar now made statesman - has many reforms in view - Equalization of all Italy - sending out Colonists - draining of Pontine marshes etc..
6. With the death of Caesar Mark Antony Caesar's secretary forms a second Triumvirate with Lepidus, and Octavius nephew of Caesar. Lepidus dies and Octavius and Antony strive for leadership. They prepare for war to decide leadership.
7. Battle of Actium ends Rome as a Republic. in 31 B.C.

throughout Empire.

2. Persecutions of Christians

3. Under Constantine Christianity is adopted.

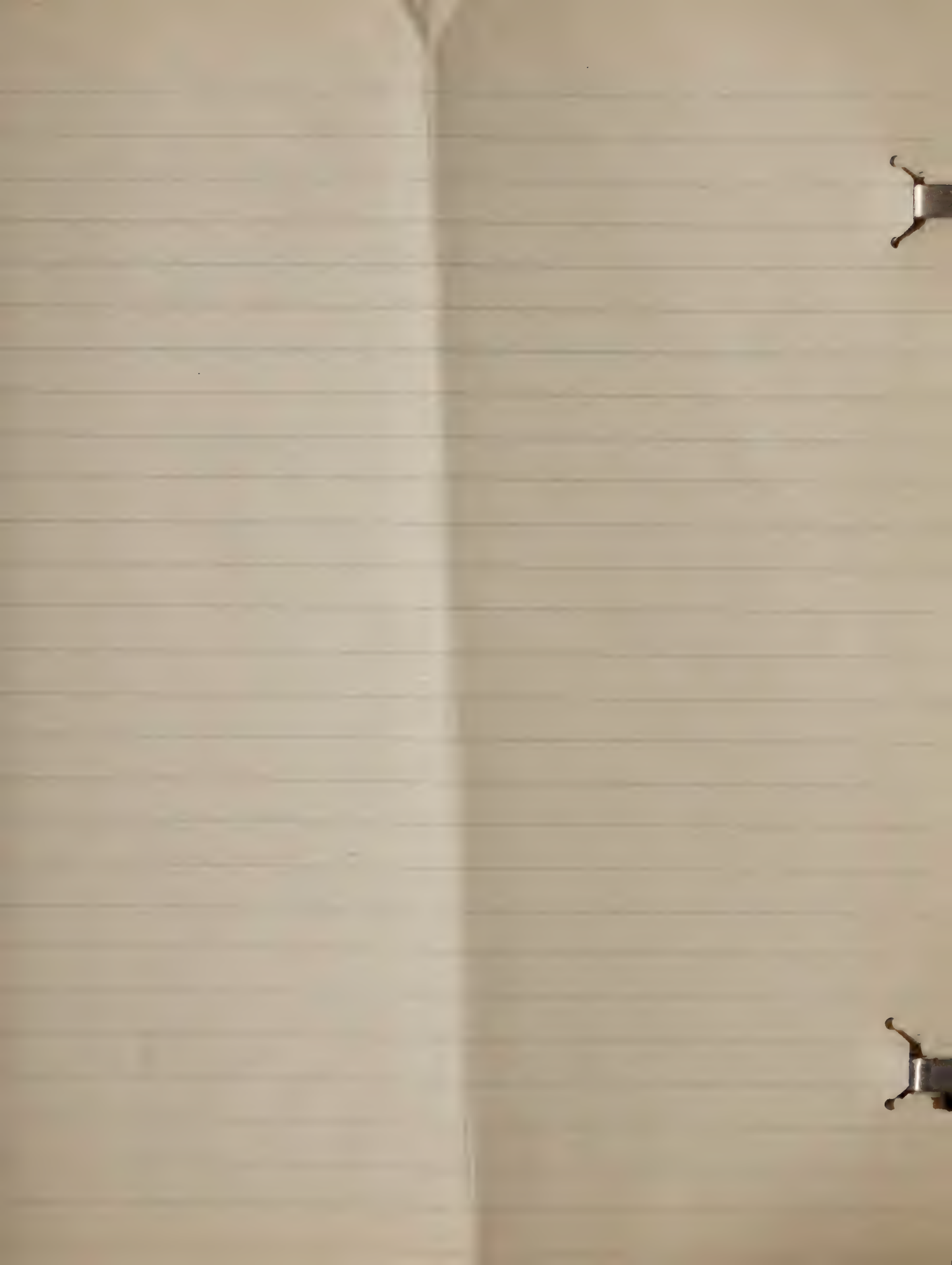
1. Cross made Battle Standard.

2. One faith adopted at Church Council.

4. New Rome is founded at Constantinople

1. Seat of Empire for remaining life of Empire.

3. 4th Century. Revival of Imperial Power. Victory of Christianity. Social and intellectual decline.



Society in 4th Century

2nd Law measures for Empire

1. Not too much money in circulation
Not sufficient money in money

2. Bad of Money

- a. Not sufficient supply of money
in circulation.

- b. Shortage of money, caused from imperial
inflation.

- c. Shortage of money, caused from imperial
inflation - reduces value of money

- d. Supply of money, caused from imperial
inflation - causes inflation. Inflation
causes the value of money to fall
of money. Inflation in the world to
for money in circulation

3. Lack of Money

- a. Lack of money, caused from imperial
inflation. Inflation, frequently happened
in the world. Inflation in the world
was. Inflation in the world. Inflation in the world
inflation

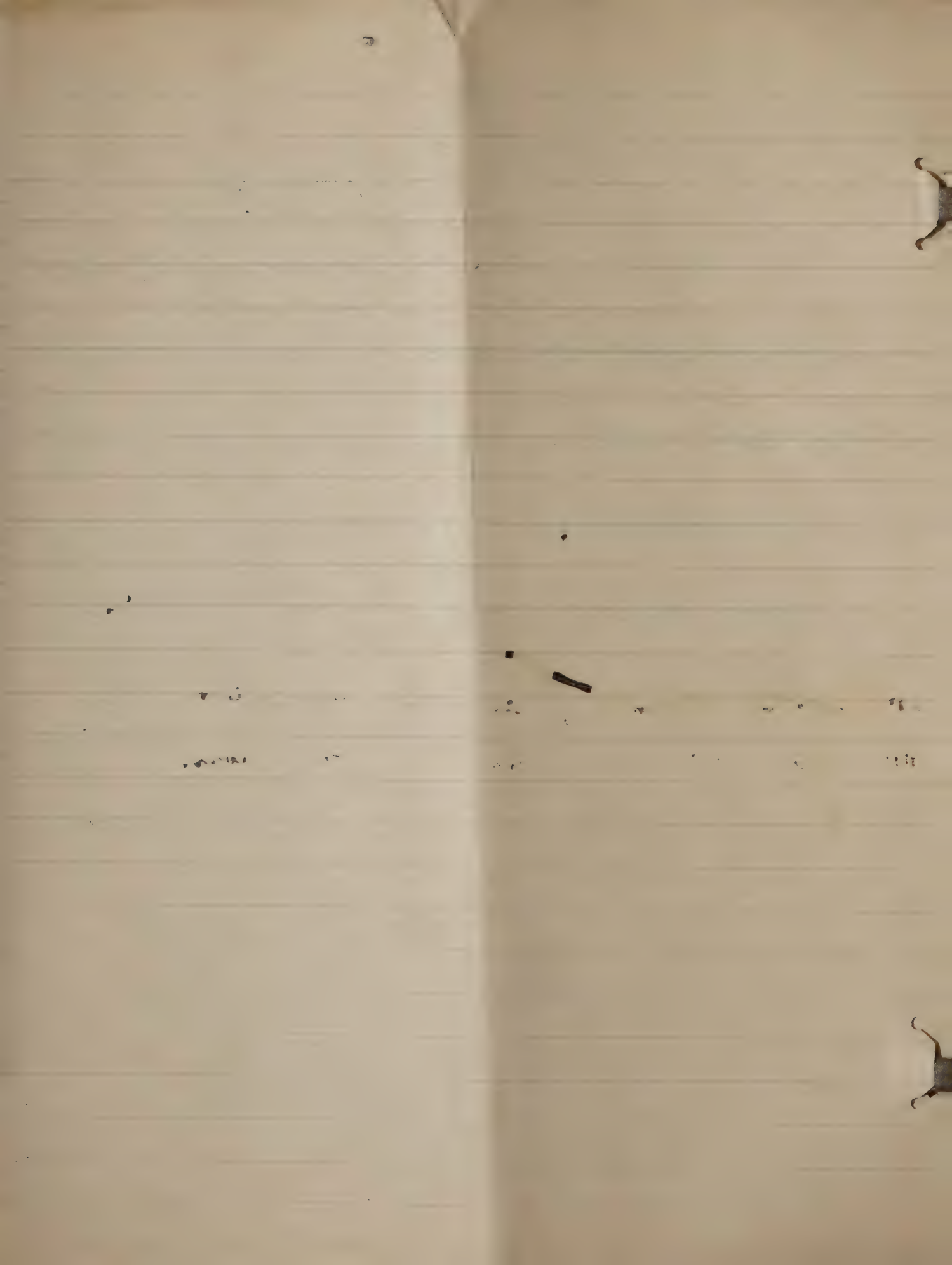
- b. Lack of money - caused from imperial
inflation. Inflation in the world. Inflation in the world
inflation



History 2 - Room 111.

David W. McCord - Lincoln High School.

Room 207. — — — Spring term - 1914.

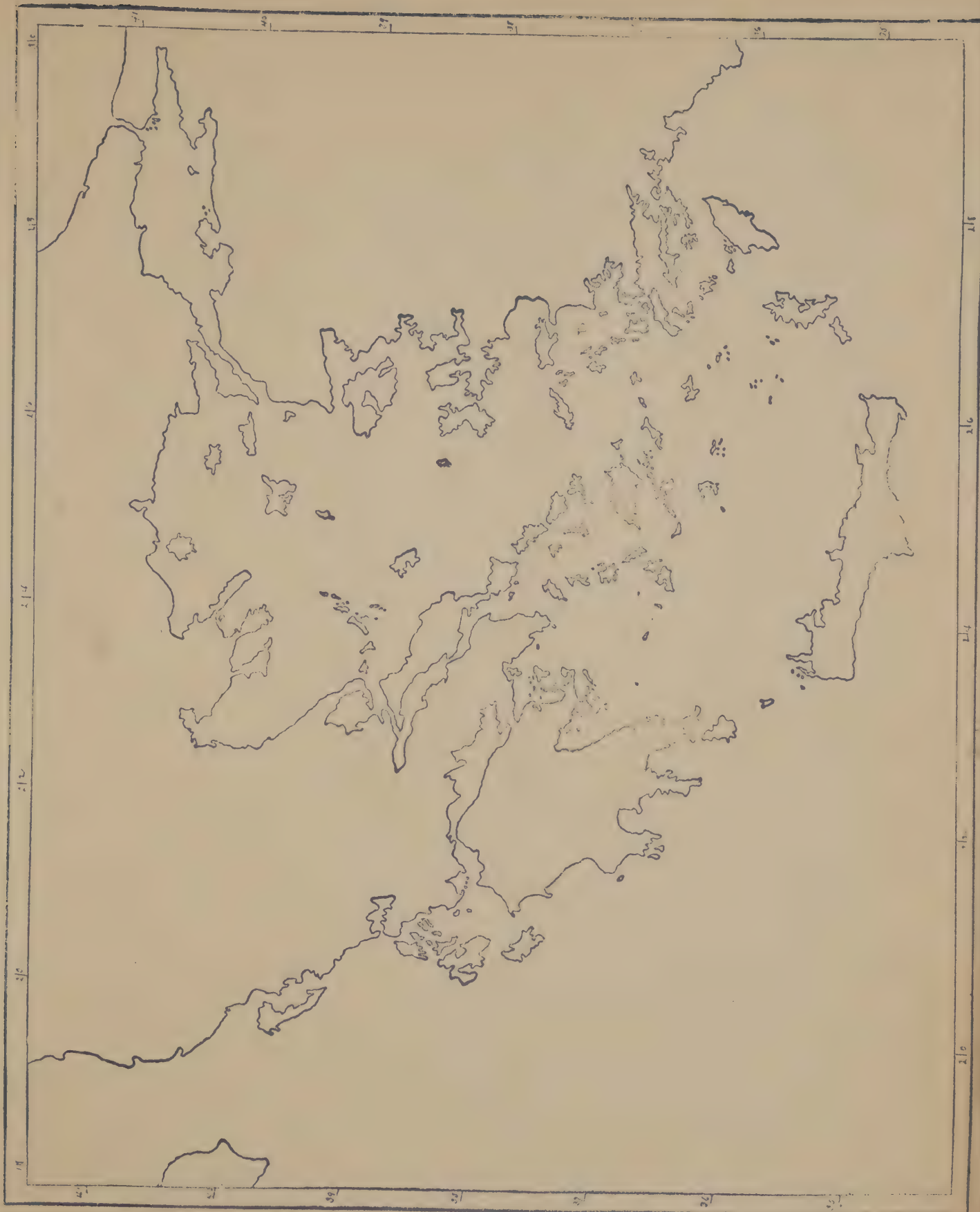




The Talisman Series of Historical Maps. No. 14

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SUGGESTIONS.—(1) Roman Empire at the death of Augustus. (2) Roman Empire under Trajan. (3) The Saracen Empire (extend map to show eastern bounds). (4) The Crusades. (5) The Mediterranean lands about 700 B. C.; in 500 B. C.; in 264 B. C. (6) Roman dominions at the end of the Mithradatic Wars. (7) Growth of Christianity.



The Talisman Series of Historical Maps. No. 1

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SUGGESTIONS:—(1) States of Greece at the dawn of the age of history. (2) Persian invasions. (3) The Athenian Empire and the Peloponnesian League at the beginning of the Thirty Years' War. (4) Peace of Antalcidas; the Theban supremacy. (5) Routes of the Persian invasions.

Greece

I

Geography of Greece.

1. Three natural divisions of the peninsula.
 - a. Northern Greece - Epirus and Thessaly.
 - b. Central Greece - a row of small states.
 - c. Southern Greece - the Peloponnesus.

II

Peoples of Greece

1. Original tribes before the Hellenes - Pelasgians.
2. The Hellenes
 - a. Achaeans - earliest in Peloponnesus.
Founders of Mycenae, Tiryns, Argos.
 - b. Ionians - West Central Greece, Attica.
 - c. Dorians - First in Thessaly, then in Peloponnesus
 - d. Aeslans - a vague term, covering other peoples.
3. Characteristics of Hellenes.
 - a. Love of independence. Hence democracy was born in Greece.
 - b. Love of beauty, of simplicity, harmony and symmetry;
hence Greece the home of the arts.

III

Institutions.

1. Religion.
 - a. Gods & Goddesses were only enlarged mortals.
 - b. Oracle - place where Gods spoke to men through priests & priestesses - Delphi.
 - c. belief in future life - Hades, Elysium, Tartarus.
2. Government.
 - a. King and Council in Homeric times.
 - b. Development of city-state.

- c. Most city-states began as monarchies, passed through stages of oligarchy, tyranny, & democracy.
- 3. National Games, next to oracles the greatest factor in Greek national life.
 - a. Olympian - most famous - in honor of Zeus, held every 4 years. First Olympiad 776 B.C.
 - b. Pythian - in honor of Apollo at Delphi.
 - c. Isthmian - in honor of Poseidon, at Corinth.
 - d. Nemean - also to Zeus, in Argolis.

IV

Rationalizing Influences.

1. Common Language
2. Common Religion
3. National Games.

V

Influences that kept Greeks apart.

1. The city-state. A man could be a citizen of only one city at a time.
2. Love of freedom, which hated dependence.

Athens

I. Legendary history.

1. Settled by Ionians
2. Cecrops, legendary founder: Athena, patron goddess.
3. Consolidation of Attica. *probably under Theseus*
4. Monarchy slowly developed into oligarchy.
 - a. Kingship made elective.
 - b. Magistrates, called Archons to help him

II. Government at end of 7th century, B. C. as follows,

1. Board of Archons
2. Council of Areopagus consisted of ex-archons; chose the archons; supreme court in murder cases.
3. Ecclesia or General Assembly with little power,
4. Government controlled by archons & areopagus.

III. Three famous Reformers.

1. Draco 621 B. C.
 - a. Put existing laws into writing.
2. Solon. 594 B. C. one of "Seven Wise Men of Greece."
 - a. Economic reforms.
 - (1) Canceled existing debts.
 - (2) Freed debtor slaves.
 - (3) Forbade loans on security of person.
 - (4) Improved the currency.
 - b. Political reforms.
 - (1) Divided people into four classes according to wealth. All could vote in Ecclesia.
 - (2) Archons chosen by lot from forty candidates elected by the people.
 - (3) Areopagus as before
 - (4) Boulê - a council of 400 to prepare laws.
 - (5) Ecclesia - all citizens over 30 yrs.
 - Right to try archons
 - Voted on war and peace and measures prepared by Boulê.
 - Great step towards democracy.
 - c. General measures.
 - (1) Sedition law compelling all citizens to take sides on public questions.
 - (2) Punishment for idleness & extravagance
3. Clisthenes. 510-508 B. C. democratic leader.
 - a. New classification of citizens into ten tribes, thereby breaking up old political factions.
 - b. Boulê changed from 400 to 500
 - c. Ecclesia - power increased by regular meetings and election of archons.
 - d. Board of ten generals, one from each tribe.
 - e. Ostracism -- exile for 10 years for defeated candidates.

These reforms important step in growth of democracy.



Sparta

I Lycurgus (about 800 B.C.)
legendary lawgiver.

II Government

1. Two kings
2. Council of 30 including the kings, advised kings & drew up laws
3. General assembly of Spartans, no debate, voted on laws, etc. by acclamation.
4. Five Ephors who took some powers of the kings.

III Classes of people.

1. Spartans about 4,000; citizens; owned best land.
2. Perioeci - descendants of conquered race; no vote.
3. Helots - serfs bound to the land; captives in war, or descendants of those who had stubbornly resisted Spartans.

IV Military organization and customs.

1. Severe discipline of boys from seven on; trained in endurance and diet.
2. Public bathe; simple fare
3. Land - basis of wealth.
4. Trade discouraged; iron money.

V Messenian Wars.

1. First - middle of 8th Century - ended in conquest of Messenia
 2. Second " " 7th " , Messenians made exiles or Helots
- After this Sparta became supreme in Peloponnese and made

Reverse Head of the Peloponnesian League.

Period of the Persian Wars. 500-479 B. C.

- I The Persian Empire and the Greek cities of Asia Minor
 - 1 Fall of Croesus, King of Lydia, brought Ionian cities under sway of Cyrus the Great.
 - 2 Cambyses increased power of Persia.
 - 3 Darius made Scythian Campaign.
- II Revolt of Ionian Cities ⁴⁹⁹ B. C.
 - 1 Led by tyrant of Miletus.
 - 2 Help sent by Athens. Burning of Sardis.
 - 3 Collapse of rebellion in fall of Miletus.
 - 4 Darius "remembers the Athenians."
- III First Expedition against Greece. 492 B. C.
 - 1 Large land force and fleet to punish Greeks.
 - 2 Wreck of fleet at Mt. Athos, Persians withdrew.
- IV Second expedition against Greece 490 B. C.
 - 1 "Earth and water" demanded of Greek states.
Refusal of Sparta and Athens.
 - 2 Great force sent by sea.
 - 3 Battle of Marathon. 490 B. C.
10,000 Greeks to 100,000 Persians
Miltiades--the Athenian leader.
Hellas saved.
- V Interval of Ten Years.
 - 1 Death of Darius; preparations of Xerxes.
 - 2 Athenian navy built up by policy of Themistocles
 - 3 Ostracisms of Aristides.
- VI Third Expedition against Greece 480 B. C.
 - 1 Preparations of Xerxes.
 - a. Forces gathered from all Persian Empire.
Perhaps 1000 ships; 1,000,000 men.
 - b. Supplies gathered in Thrace
 - c. Bridge over Hellespont; canal near Mt. Athos.
 - 2 Preparation of Greeks--Council at Corinth
 - 3 Battle of Thermopylae
Leonidas, King of Sparta, with 300 Spartans and
7000 allies try to hold the pass.
 - 4 Athens abandoned; men joined the fleet;
Athens burned by Persians.
 - 5 Battle of Salamis 480 B. C.
 - a. Great victory over Persian fleet
 - b. Xerxes returned to Asia Minor
 - 6 Battle of Plataea 479 B. C.
Pausanias defeated the Persians on land
 - 7 Battle of Mycale 479 B. C.
Defeat of Persian fleet near Miletus.

The Athenian Empire 479-431 B. C.

1. Early form of Empire.

2. ~~Exclusion of non-Greek participation of Peiraens.~~

3. ~~Exclusion of non-Greek participation of Peiraens.~~

4. Aristides made commander. He formed-

The Delian League 477 B. C.

1 For mutual protection & for freeing Asiatic Greek cities.

2 City-states furnished ships and money, ~~Treasury moved to Athens.~~

3 No states allowed to withdraw.

4 Gradually contribution became tribute; treasury moved to Athens.

5 Delian League became foundation of Athenian Empire.

II Leadership of Cimon- an aristocrat.

1 Ostracism of Themistocles.

2 Enlarged Delian League.

3 Ostracism due to Spartan insult to Athenian force.

V Triumph of popular party led by Pericles.

1 Ambition of Pericles to make Athens supreme on land as well as on sea.

2 Brief supremacy over Central Greece & Thessaly.

3 Battle of Coronea- loss of land empire.

4 "Thirty years' Peace" with Sparta, and peace with Persia.

445 B. C. Lasted 14 years. Sparta continued at head of land power. Athens continued at head of sea power.

The Golden Age or Age of Pericles 445-431 B. C.

1 Peace and great income of Delian League and income from taxes and silver mines gave opportunity for beautifying Athens.

2 Great Works.

a "Long Walls" from Athens to the Peiraens.

b Beautifying of Acropolis:- Propylaea, Erechtheum, Parthenon, bronze statue of Athena.

c Building of Odeum; theater of Dionysius.

3 Education of the people by

a Plays of Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes.

b Phidias, one of world's greatest sculptors.

4 Political reforms. Athens made a pure democracy.

a Probably only 30,000 citizens in Athens, about 100,000 slaves, and 10,000 non-Athenians without political rights.

b Archons might be elected from any class.

c Areopagus deprived of most of its powers.

d Boule-Council of 500. Members paid. Drawn measures for Ecclesia, regulated public-festivals, controlled the treasury.

e Ecclesia - Met 40 times a year, citizens paid for time spent in attendance. Very active and intelligent in making laws.

f Board of Ten Generals, overshadowed archons. (Only office held by Pericles.)

g Popular jury courts or dicasteries. 6000 dicasts drawn each year. Tried ordinary cases and disputes between members of Delian League. Decisions final. Every dicast paid 1 obol, later 3 obols a day.

The Peloponnesian War 431-404 B. C.

I Causes.

- 1 Old time rivalry between Athens & Sparta.
- 2 Athens' interference in quarrel between Corcyra and its mother city, Corinth.
- 3 Bad feeling also because of blockade of Potidaea

II Parties involved in the war.

- 1 Athens & city-states of Delian League on one side.
- 2 Sparta & Peloponnesian League (except Argolis & Achaea) and most of Central Greece on the other side.

III First ten years to Peace of Nicias 431-421 B. C.

- 1 Attack on Plataea by Thebans precipitated war.
- 2 First invasion of Attica; population gathered within "long walls".
- 3 Plague in Athens due to over-crowding. Death of Pericles 429 B. C.
- 4 Cruel character of the war shown in
 - a Siege and destruction of Plataea by Spartans
 - b Severe punishment for revolt of Mytilene by Athenians.
- 5 Cleon, successor to Pericles, adopted aggressive policy.
 - a Seizure of Pylos, capture of Spartans as hostages.
- 6 Brasidas, Sparta's best general formed new plan.
 - a To strike at Athens through its colonies in Chalcidice.
 - b Battle of Amphipolis. Brasidas and Cleon killed.
- 7 Peace of Nicias 421 B. C.
 - a Prisoners and captured places to be given up by both sides.Peace to last 50 yrs. Only lasted about 7 yrs.

IV From Peace of Nicias to end of Sicilian Expedition 421-413 B. C.

- 1 Rise of brilliant young leader, Alcibiades, who opposed conservative policy of Nicias.
- 2 Effort of Argos to regain her supremacy.
 - a Formation of Argive league, Athens a member.
 - b Battle of Mantinea-defeat of Argive league.
- 3 The Sicilian Expedition.
 - a Ecclesia persuaded by Alcibiades to send expedition in hope of starting Athenian Empire in West.
 - b Nicias, Lamachus, and Alcibiades in command of the great fleet.
 - c Recall of Alcibiades and escape to Sparta.
 - d Siege of Syracuse: partial success of Athenians.
 - e Gylippus sent by Sparta.
 - f Second fleet under Demosthenes from Athens.
 - g Fatal eclipse-Capture of Athenian army. Complete destruction of fleet and army.

V From end of Sicilian Expedition to fall of Athens 413-404 B. C.

- 1 Seizure of Decelea by Spartans.
- 2 Overthrow of Athenian government by oligarchic party. Rule of 400 set up.
- 3 Recall of Alcibiades by the army at Samos. Success of Alcibiades in leading the army. Defeat and retirement into Asia Minor.
- 4 Battle of Aegospotami 405 B. C. Defeat of Athenian fleet by Lysander.
- 5 Athens' loss of empire; destruction of her walls.
Sparta takes leadership of Greece.



